It is because New-Granada has not mistrusted Liberty; it is because she has understood that for a nation to prosper, liberty must have no other restrictions than those absolutely necessary to the welfare of society, or deemed such by the free and spontaneous vote of the majority of the citizens; it is because she is convinced that a State cannot be properly constituted and governed, except in perfect barmony with public opinion which has always in view the common welfare, though it may be incidentally and temporarily misdirected; it is, in short, because propositions positively and palpably good, even though they be new, are cheerfully accepted, and generally so by great majorisice. It is thus, and not otherwise, that the useful reforms which have lately been effected in New-

Granada, may be satisfactory explained. It may perhaps be feared that what New-Granade has achieved in these last few years, may not have the character of stability, since the Spanish American Republics have been justly deemed vacillating and even retrogressive. But it is necessary to remember that this unexpected result is due to the bad education which the people had received, and to the struggle which, as we have already said, they have had to endure against individuals, fulse principles and selfish interests, which remained there, representing and sustaining under different forms, and with more or less art, the co'onial régime. It is to be considered, also, that religious fanaticism and extreme ignorance, which have everywhere been elements for ambitious men to take advantage of, were obstacles that could not be removed in a day : the chief necessity was to enlighten the masses, but for the accomplishment of that it was indispensable to wait for a lapse of several years. These years have already passed, for New-Granada has had time to discuss and digest the reforms that she has lately undertaken. These reforms are the genuine expression of the national will, and this is the reason why they have been generally so well received. The people are conscious of the advantages which they derive from them, and consequently do not wish their revocation; and with the design of insuring their stability, hundreds of Democratic Societies have been organized, in which several thousands of citizens have been enrolled. The aim of these Societies is to make known to the people their rights and duties, and to instruct each other mutually by means of speeches, lectures and publications. In these societies, the sound principles of a good policy are inculcated,- correct ideas upon the propriety of establishing the Nation under a pure republican democratic Government,-upon the necessity of sustaining the legitimate Government against any attempt to revolutionize it; and in short, upon the necessity of maintaining at all bazarde public order, and of diffusing in the masses all the knowledge which tends to the melioration of their customs, to the development of their industry and to put them in the capacity of zelf-government.

There associations have become important facts in the State, because it is chiefly by means of them, rather than through the press, that the tendencies and will of public opinion become known. Besides, they have given strength to progressive liberal principles, and have beaten back with the weapons of reason, and rendered ludicrous certain id-as and societies of an opposite character. It is for this that they have been calumniated by a portion of the press, which has unjustly called them communist and revolutionary. The insults offered to these associations are the same with which the abolitionists everywhere stigmatize the best impulses of a people who are contending for their rights and liberties. In New-Granaca, as has been the case elsewhere, the defenders of liberty and of the people's rights are bearded as Communists, Infidels and Reds, because they declare themselves in favor of merey jand humanity, and against absolution and tyranny. But the democratic societies of New-Grenada, and all the men of that country was have proposed to themselves to regenerate and accustom it to freedom and democracy, treat with contempt that vocabulary of insults, and march forward steadily in their course. They refute with honorable and praiseworthy actions and with a spotlers and blameless confuct, the invectives of their antagonists; and when these violate law even to the taking up of arms against the Government, and of hoisting black banners with the blezons of the Inquisition, crosses, skutle, &c., tas happened toward the end of the past year) the great liberal party, always generous and magnanimous, vanquishes, reduces and pardons them, without a single instance of capital punishment.

Such is the nature and character of the liberal party of New-Granada, composed of rine-tenths of the population; and it has grown so strong on account of the justice and pailanthropy of its conduct, that is is hardly possible to conteive how any ideas, different from those which actually prevail, or any institutions other than those which at present exist in practice and deserve the full approbation of the citizens, could triumph.

As soon as Ecuador was threatened by the pirate Juan José Flores, followed by a crowd of adventurers, who thought that it was yet possible to do what Drake, Morgan and other flibustiers of the preceding centuries accomplished, the Granadiane raised their voice en masse, soliciting permission from the Government to fly to the defense of that sister nation, their neighbor and ally. More than fitteen thousand of them were ready to go and oppose the Vandals, beside an advanced-guard of about three thousand more who were already on the hontier of the Ecusdorian territory, when the Ecuadorians themselves completely defeated the adventurers, notwithstanding the criminal protection which the Executive of Peru and other misgwided Governments lent to the infamous piratical project. This shows that the Granadian people have so pure a love for liberty that they cannot remain inert and unarmed when it is in danger within or even near their own territory.

The principles which New-Granada possesses and practices are so sound and humane that Venezuels, one of the strongest and most enlightened Republics in South America, has more sincerely and affectionately fraternized and identified herself with her twin sister than ever before. Thus it was that she offered to furnish ten thousand men for the assistance of New-Granada, so soon as she was aware that Flores, in combination with Peru, and supported by some European Governments, was attacking Ecuador. This attack was made with the double object of becoming possessors of that country, and thence to direct their steps toward New-Granada (as appears from that traitor's vast correspondence, seized on board the steamship Chile, and according to other documents which ere this must have been pub Mehed) Even Ecuador has awaked from the lethargy in which she was plunged by the intrigues of Spain and Peru, and a phalanx of Jesuits and hypocrites who oppressed her to the utmost; and, fellowing her fraternal impulses, she gives New-Granada the most tangible proofs of sympathy and fraternity.

Thus, the political coudition of New Granada was never before seen in to flattering a light But her financial situation, is may be said by some, is deplorable, as a considerable debt is pend ing over her, while her revenues are too scanty.

and for the purpose of providing for the numerou expenses of the war of independence, New-Granada had to contract numerous debte; and it is not less true that her revenues are at present small. But there is much to be expected from a free people that begin to undertake with avidity divers great and useful enterprises, which cannot fail to vastly increase the resources of the Republic. It inust be recollected that the United States, for the purpose of unfolding their industry and developing their riches, were obliged to contract debts of a great amount, which they have easily satisfied. Moreover, it must be remarked that the revenues of New Granada are not great at present, because the monopoly of tobacco has been repealed, and not loog before that the excise was also abolished Besides which, she has diminished the postages by one-half, and has lowered the price of salt and of stamped paper-she has abolished, as we have said before, the duties of exportation, and has greatly reduced those of importation-also abrogated the duties which were imposed upon gold, &c. The substitution of other revenues for there receipts caunot be suddenly effected, neither can the benefits resulting from those wise acts be realized before the lapse of one or two years. On the other hand, the present receipts from taxes appear more reduced than they are in reality, because those which were formerly national revenues are now provincial ones. It should be observed also that the provinces now defray their own expenses and establish and organize the means of raising their own resources. Contemplating, then, the matter in a proper light, the present incomes of the provinces, united to those of the General Government, are a hundred per cent. greater than they were five years since. The estimates, then, for the future, looking to the rapid increase of population and of industry, are not only consolatory, but are even highly flattering.

It is true that since the early times of Colombia,

The actual population of New-Granada amounts to about two millions and a half. Her immense auriferous lands will attract there a considerable immigration, as some explorations which have taken place, give very satisfactory results, particularly in the province of Choco, whose mines are perhaps as rich as those of California. In the single province of Antioquia, which scarcely can be called auriferous compared with that of Chocothe annual produce of gold mines is calculated to be worth more than four millions of dollars. The production of tobacco, free as its cultivation and exportation is, will be an immense source of riches, because the quality of this article is there generally superior to the common tobacco of Cuba, and is in great demand in Europe. Although it is only within the two last years that exportations of tobacco proceeding from free cultivation have begun, yet 40,000 to 50,000 quintals are calculated on as the exportations to be made in the present year; and it is expected that before three or four years the produce will have increased to over two hundred thousand quintals. The hats known by the name of Panama all come from the interior of New Granada, and their sales in the Antides and in other markets produce yearly to the exporters up vard of one million of dollars. The coffee, cocoa, sugar, indigo, Peruvian bark, hides, silver, platina, emeralds and other valuable productions are those from which the commerce of that country may reap great advantages.

The lack of population and of practicable roads is what has bindered, till now, in New-Granada, the development of her commercial industry, and is what has kept productive interests in a state of paralyzation. But as the country improves in all respects, the ways of communication cannot be neglected, and very important works have been already undertaken to adopt the most necessary routes to the travel of horses and carriages. The Magdalena River, which is the chief of all of them, is now navigated by five or six steamers, and it is expected that during the present year there will be at least four more. The Pagama Railroadthe ship-carals which are projected in the Isthmus of Darien and the Province of Choco, to pass from ocean to ocean-that which they are opening from Carthagena to the Magdalena Riverthat which they are constructing in Sabamila, called La Pina, &c .- are works which will speed-

ily give a great impulse to commerce and industry The want of expeditious means of communication has hindered till now the establishment of that current of immigration, in favor of which the Government makes so many exertions, by offering gratuitously to strangers good lands, and considerable immunities and exemptions which the natives do not enjoy; but it is sure that having begun to remove all obstacles, that current will soon set in, on which subject several proposals have been presented by various private persons.

It is in this condition that the pregressive and regenerating administration of General Lopez will transmit the Government to its successors : and happily there is no reason to fear that the progress which the Republic is making will be checked, but on the contrary, it must rapidly advance, since, according to letters received from Santamarts, written at the end of August, (although the third of the provinces were not then heard from), it is almost certain that General Jr . Maria Obanco has been nominated President o. the Republic by popular election. This General has made great sacrifices in favor of liberty in that country, and has already been acting as President of it. He has been cruelly persecuted by his political enemies, and on that account especially he has become the idol of almost all the Granadians, and has been proclaimed President with an enthusiasm of which there have been but few such instances known. He will undoubtedly conclude the work so ably commenced and so far advanced by General Lopez Obando is a man of fine personal endowments, generous, kind-hearted, with great vivacity, brave and energetic, a great lover of justice, with a peaceful and kind disposition. He cannot endure fanaticism, or arbitrary power ; he renders a sincere homage to liberty and democracy, and to all principles of progress. The country will be entirely consolicated under his administration, and the minds of the few malcontents that may be found there, will be reconciled. It must be remarked, that this election has not been made in the heat of a transitory excitement : it is several years since Obando was pointed out as the man who ought to fill the presidential chair. No intrigue has been exerted in his favor : it is not easy in New-Granada to prevail in the elections by means of intrigues, because, as the people act freely and with perfect independence, they fix their regards only upon men really worthy of their confidence ; therefore, artful and cunning influences are of no avail : public men are valued In proportion to their merit and talents, and according to no other considerations. How wer prominent an individual may be by reason of military rank and services, wealth &c., he will never succeed as a candidate, if he lacks those endowments which, in the opinion of the citizens, are required as essential to govern.

Died, at this place, on Monday last, Philip, better known as "Old Uncle Phil," aged about 105 years. Fe was the oldest man, white or sick, in this County, and had been a faithful servant. The old man was buried on Tuerday night; a large number of the blacks followed him to the grave. The torch was carried by another venerable black, whose hoary head and unsteady gait betokened that he, two, would seen follow his old associate. Greve Hill (Ala.) Herald.

CENTRAL AMERICA. II. Journey from Leon through Nueva Begovia

and Hondaras.
To the Editor of The N. Y. Daily Tribune We reached the mountains of Segovia through a kind of glen with wooded hills or each side, with interruptions of rocky, stony ground. They rose gradually to a considerable hight, the top forming a kind of table land, with a few trees. Through the midd'e of the glen flowed a broad river, which empties in Lake Managua. There was water remaining in some places surrounded by beautiful high trees, which had still preserved their green foliage, a most pleasant sight at that time of the year, when all nature was dry and parching, the trees generally, resembling brooms, raising their leafless arms to heaven, as if in prayer for rain. Some of the rivers which had been so broad and deep in the last rainy season that sevral persons were drowned in passing them, were now so dry that we were obliged to dig to a considerable depth to obtain a little muddy water. We continued our way in the glen for about nine or ten miles, to a little village called Hykaral. where we began to ascend the mountains. The soil was broken and rocky ground, such as only a Segovia mule can pass over in safety. On our right and left were the naked rocks, which at noon reflected the hot tropical sun; and the tempera-ture was at 105° Fahrenheit in the shade.

Fan this point our journey was only a contin-nal charging up and down, through greves and glens, occasionally keeping a little down in the valley, or passing for a few miles over a stretch of high table-land, mostly covered with grass, over which are scattered a few trees, from the rind of whose fruit are made Calaba-hea, Hykaros, (a kind of goblet with a round bottom) and Qual-quals, (flat drinking-cups.) There were here a quats. (flat drinking-cup*.) There were here a very few miserable houses, with palm-leaf roofs, and g est gaps in their flimsy walls.

The air in the night became quite fresh, and we were not a little troubled by a dense mist, which every morning, at 2 or 3 o'clock, filled the whole atmesphere, penetrating and chills, producing a temporary ague. In the valleys were many fields of sugar-case, but nearly all the farms were small. The table lands were mostly used for cattle haciendas, but the cattle were small and of an infe-

rior quality.

As this was the time for the cane harvest, we re ceived, who rever we passed a plantation, a present of a tunch of it, and went on our way with the appearance of a band of traveling musicious, each one playing a flute. This is most delicious eating; so sweet that you may devour it to the last, xtrem ity, and so nonrishing that the Indians, at this of the year, fatten upon it like bears in the Fail. In our continued ascents and descents, the only thing worthy of notice was a large cave near the village of Guazimala, a little way from the road, on a mounts in. At the entrance were some sculptured rocks of the same character as the atci-nt monuments in the two lakes of Nicaragus and the little volcanic lake behind Managua. A little Indian legend is connected with this cave, which relates that an Azto: Pincess, a great sorceress, persecuted by the Spaniards, took refuse there. reising a dense and poleonous mist at the entrance, so that none could follow her—
There, it is said, she still dwells, counded by strange, mysterious beings, and at every new meon comes out at the mountain to see if ar engle fights with and kills a vulture, because when this shall happen, the time is at hand for the deliverance of the country. Then the white foreigners shall be exterminated and the old royal rice of the Indians again take possession of the band. From present appearances, I think, this moment will be long postponed, for the red-shifted, tobacco-the sing race from the north that begin to settle in the country are rather difto exterminate. I should have liked very n uch to explore the cave, which is said to be of enormous extent, but not an Indian would have gone with me on any account, and I hesitated to enter alone, for in this kind of caves sulphurous gases are very common, and weak as I was, there were nine chances to one that I should perish in my caterprise I was told that there was in the a suite of apartments, adorned by sculptures in the rock, of which parts were gilded, but as I intended to return there, I postponed the exploration, as it turned out permap, forever.

On the eighth day from our departure we descend-

on the eight chyron on respective we assent eda gorge so steep and so deep that it seemed as if we were rearing the center of the earth, in-steed of which, however, we came upon a pleasant httle village called La Concordia, situated in the micst of sugar-care fields and groves of fine old trees which had preserved a luxurious green on the b reers of a small stream, flowing over a rocky buttom. We ascended the other side of the gorge, a bard and troublesome task, the more so as I had lent my horse to Barilio, who had been kieled by one of the mules and was unable to walk; and alternately riding on Don Eusebio's horse and walking in my heavy traveling boots, I passed an uppleasant day.

Toward evening we reached the northern edge of a strip of table land, and were in sight of St. Rafael, our place of destination. The landscape before us presented a most singular scene. the south rose the lotty mountains with their graceful and elegent outlines, slightly resembling the mountains of Greece and Asia-Minor. On the north there was not the least indication that we were in a tropical country. The small valley of were in a tropical country. The small valley of St. Rafael, surrounded by little volcanic hills like the valley of Teplitz, in Bohemia, with red oak in abardance, and the tops of the hills covered with immense masses of noble pine-tiees, while the huts of the hitle village in their shape and size loosed much like the mountain habitations of my native country. Everything in this direction reminded me of Germany. The house of Don Eurebio was situated about a mile from the village, and on our arrival the Don presented me to his wile and daughter as : "hombre muy de bien, muy cabaltero," (a very good man, and very much of a gentleman). At his kind invitation I remained there for a while, as I norded a day or two of repose, and as two of the mules had been left behind, extirely worn out the previous day, with their lones and my baggage, and Apolinario must go with fresh beasts to being them to St. Refael. This short stay refreshed and recruited me rap-

Don Eusebio showed me his principal prairie which was neetly as large as one of the German Duchies, with about 4,000 head of cattle, but called himself a poor man, since, from all his property, he could not raise more than the value about \$600 or \$800 a year, cattle being worth no more than three, four or five dollars a piece. As the Don intended to send a small cargo of penoche (white sugar) toward Ocotal, I made a contract with him to furnish me beasts for Dipilto, a considerable mining place.

It was necessary to catch some of the mules that were running loose in the plain, and, at his invitation, I determined to try my hand at the One morning four of me went out on horseback, each with a lasso tied to the hora of his saddle. Don Eusebio gave me some instructions how to act, as there is a vast diff-rence between half an hour, the two mozos had caught the ne cessary number of beast-, by riging toward them and throwing the lasso over their necks. mules are taken without resistance. As the busi to me a bu'l which was to be caught. As I rode forward, the boil began to run and I to pursue hm; at the proper distance, I raised myself in the stirrups, whirled the lasso around my head, leaned a little forward to throw it, when sup sent the stirrup, and I came to the ground, to the great merriment of all. My well traised horse stood still, and I immediately mounted sgain and tried my fortune a second time with more success. The lasso, describing a balf circle in the air, fell over the horns of the animal; orse, as if knowing exactly the length of the lasso, whirled rourd on his heels, and, by a sudden shock, brought down the bull to the ground. A httle dexterity was required to master the beast, in which I should have found some difficulty, but Don Eusebio, throwing his lasso on the other side, prevented all further trouble, and so inished the sport, more to my credit than I deserved.

On leaving my army was reduced to 2 mozos and 4 heasts. The road, if a narrow cattle path sometimes difficult to see, can be called so, afforded great variety, but still. variety, but still more hardships. As we were at the hight of at least 5,000 or 6,000 feet, the air became fresher on the summits of the mountains, and a dense mist, or dew, as heavy as rain in the morning, had left the landscape quite green. How-ever, in the giens which were sometimes very deep, there was at mid day an intense heat, probably 100 to 110 deg. Fahrenheit, in the shade. In the valleys there were some thrifty sugar planta-

tions, and the most huxurious tropical vegetation. But in ascending the hills I found the greatest variety of plants and trees, including the red oak and pine, so that in a few hours I passed the vegetation of more than 40 degrees of latitude. Oa the hights food for the beasts became sometimes carce, and the great change of temperature proscarce, and the great change of temperature produced a painful effect upon the mules. Water, however, is found in this part of the country in abundance and of superior quality, throughout the whole mountain region. The shape of the mountains changes continually, though always traces of their states are the states. The traces of their voicanic nature are visible. The traveller beholds a great variety of interesting views, as at the Borda de Santa Rosa, from the hights of Totogalpa, and so forth. I continued my journey for three days over hills and valleys, and through several Indian villages, of Indian and Christian names. The nights were always passed in the control of the c in the same manner, in the woods or on the open plain. Almost every night my slumber was inter-rupted by the disagreeable screaming of the coyots, (Scuth American wolves) resembling the crying of little children, with which was some-times mingled the deep howling of a tiger (Jaguar.) It is generally believed that this animal never attacks man, but I know more agreeable nig music than theirs, and care for our beasts ma me always keep rifle and pistols at hand, and look time to time to see how things were going on-

The third day in the evening I arrived at Toto-galpa, a neat village, inhabited entirely by Indiams, the cura (priest) being the only white man there. As Don Eusebio was a special friend of the curate's, the mozo had orders to conduct me to his house. Most of the houses have patio or verandahs in front, which are generally put at the disposition of every traveler, who slings his ham-mock between the columns, deposits his saddles and luggage there and behaves as if the patio were his own, like the high road. The curate, a kind, worthy looking fellow of about forty or a little more, received and treated me with the utmost hospitality. As I still looked a little pale he would met allow me to sleep in the hammock, and giving no attention to my protestations, made me sleep in a bed which I learned afterward was his own. Mr. Stephens, in his work on Central America, praises much the kindness of the curates, and I am happy to confirm what he said. With the exception, perhaps, of a few in the larger cities, I always four d the curate's house the asylum of the traveler. In Toto, sipa ten or twelve persons staid the same night, (three of them being ladies belonging to a company bound for Leon, and at least thirty mules and horses refreshed them-

Selves in the pasture grounds.

The curate told me that the next morning there would be three weedings, and long before daylight I followed him to the little church, the ceremony being after the country-fashion, always performed before sunrise. Soon the three young couples en-tered, each separate, with bridesmaids, groomsrea and fellowers. The ceremony was performed of er the rigual of the Catholic shurch, in Latin. Each couple went, in the twilight of the morning, with fring of guns, pistols and rockets, to the bridegroom's house, and then the fiesta, consisting of dancing, eating and drinking, lasted tall late at night. The curate took me to one of the houses to see the young people dence the Massaya, as it was called. It was duried by a single pair at a time, to the music of a guitar and violin. The canced before and around her, nearly as in a quadrille, then the girl danced a few steps, then beth together, and then another couple took the place, while the others refreshed themselves with

lortillas and friolas, (braus.)
As a straiger and companion of the curate, I was politely invited to join the company and to by a dance, but as daylight had appeared and the nules were ready. I excused myself on account of my heavy traveling boots, which disabled me from dencing, and bidding a hearty farewell to my half an hour, a splendid sight opened before me in the large valley of Ocotal, in the middle of which the little city of that name is situated. Here flows the Rio Coco, which sends its waters toward the Caribean S.a. Ocotal is by some celled Nueva Segoria, but the city of that name was situated on the Rio Coco, four miles further below. In the last century, it was destroyed by flibustiers who came up the river, after which the inhabitants settled in Ocotal. whole department is still called Nueva Segovia, and complises, with the department Chocotales, the whole of Nicaragua north of the two great

A very steep descent, a passage of the river, which was at this time not difficult, but during the raisy season is almost impossible, a ride of three niles on the plain and I entered the plaza, presented my letters of introduction, and stopped for a short rest at the house of S-form Cnessa (los-1 hs) G., where I met with a kind reception. As I sat at breaklast, the mili ary commander of the department, Den Gabriel Y., to whom I had sho an in reduction, came to pay a visit to the Schola Chessa, accompanied by a short corpulent gentleman with extremely long military moustaches, dressed in a blue cost. I was asked much about Leon, the last revolution, Munoz, and so forth, and expressed my opinion pretty freely, but I remarked that the corpulent gentleeyes, directed them toward the ground whenever I looked at him, a habit I do not like in

Afterward, in Dipilto, where I met the same gentleman again, I learned that he was General Guardiola, called by some, the tiger of Hondaras. In the revolution of 1844, he sustained the Govthe n est fanatic barbyrism, so that there were not many families in Honduras that bad not to weep the loss of a member through his cruelty. In 1840 he conspired against the Government him-self, was unsuccessful, and since that time he has banisted from the State of Honduras to Costa Rica, from where he was called by the Gov irment of Nicaragua, to take command against ez but could not agree with the General-in-Chief, Don Frato Chemorro.

A great excitement still exists against Guardi-ols emong all the persons that suffered by him. Perhaps, however, he is not as guilty as seems to be the case. He might have thought it his duty to act thus; so also may have thought Haynau Windingratz and other European butchers.

As I wished to reach Dipilto before night, I saddied as soon as man and beast were a little re freshed. In crossing the Plaza I remarked a great number of persons assembled at one spot where son ething appeared to be going on. I approached the circle and learned that it was a cock-fight. Now at once I knew why I had encountered so many people carrying each a plank on his back with four or five cocks tied to it.

One fellow came from a distance of more than 00 miles on horseback, with each corner of his eadele ornamented with a game cock, tied up in a handkerchief. Cock-fighting is a favor te sport in this country, and perhaps no house exists where there are not several game cocks tied to a kind of perch, and fed till they are wanted. They fight here not only with a common spur, but with a curved haife, sharp as a razor, on one foot, and some people know so well how to arrange this blade that some imes at the first stroke one of the champions loses his foot. As I came up, one match was being in shed, one cock, struck in the side, having fallen dead on the ground, amid end-less hurraling and shouting by the public. A new less hurrahing and shouting by the public. A new match was beguo, and a bare-footed fellow asked me to bet on a cock. "How much, sir!" "Ten." "Ten what! I tra piatres!" (Rather a high sum, I thought) "No, ten marks, silver," (80 coltars.) I immediately turned my horse and gallopped away, teeling little disposed to risk any sum on such m serable and crue! port. I heard that it was a convenent hing to bet large sums on cocka very common thing to bet large sums on cock-fighting. That day one priest had several bets, smoonting in all to nearly \$2,000. Gambling and bettirg are prevailing passions even among the

Pursuing my way, I entered a valley through which came pouring down the clear, sparkling

A: the beginning of the road between Ocotal and Dip ito there are only a few habitations, and soon a parrow but not rough path leads by a slow and regular ascent between pine-covered hills, now slong one and now the other side of the small liver, which is almost entirely composed of rapids, and is often inter-upted by cataracts. The gien become see narrow that sometimes it seems impossible to proceed further. My mozo, for whom the cock fight had more attractions than myself, had menaged to get behind, and so I moved along in a quet solitude, interrupted only by the murnaring of the little river; the sunbeams were visible only in the tops of the enormous pine trees, and a little bird warbled his soft saret song. It is generally believed among northern people that tropical birds do not sirg; but this is not so—only the ear must be accustomed to their music, to like it. i enjoyed the aspect of nature so much, and felt aceful and glad, that I let my horse go as he would, allowing him to brouse here and there a

few leaves, or to drink the clear, fresh mountain water. My spirits rose, and the silent woods echoed with the tune of many a merry German

echoed with the tune of many a merry German song. After about ten miles the glen opene's little more, and the roofs of Dipilto, gilded by the last beams of the setting sun, appeared.

This is now an important unning place. But twenty years ago it c atained only a single house, and was called the Cadnueccadero, (Feast-place,) because travelers often breakfasted there. Since that time miners have settled in the place, and in 1844 the number of inhabitants was increased when he refuses from Honduras share form. refugees from Honduras, flying from Guardiola's soldiery. It has now from 150 to 200 houses, and its rich silver mines promise much for its future prosperity. Among the miners are new three Americans, Mr. Dikson, (my traveling companion to Central America,) Mr. Bradbury, Mr. Hancock, and Mr. Scheffer, an American naturalized-citizen of German birth. I met there to young German miners, Mr. Schmidt, from Frieberg, and Mr. Witting, both in the employ of a mining company. My quarters I took in the house of a French lady, Mme. L., otherwise called in the country, La Madame, for whom her husband in Massaya had given me letters of introduction. Although she had resided twenty-two years in Central America, she preserved the gay char-acter and amiability that distinguish the Frenchwoman, united with a strong mind and firmness of character. Her hospitality was entirely Central American. I remained nearly four weeks in this retired place, busily engaged in painting and drawing, in visiting mines, and selecting speci-mens. Mining however, is here not carried on in a very systematical way, and the two young German miners were nearly in despair to meet so many difficulties in working in a satisfactory manner after the European fashion.

The miners always follow the vein in a very ir way, up and down, right and left. Occasionally there is in the mine a poso, or breathing-These are generally about 45 feet deep, having a perpendicular log with cuts on each side, on which the workmen climb up and down like monkeys, each carrying about 100 or 130 lb of ore in a leather bag, hanging from a strap across his forehead. There is not in all the nines such a thing as a regular shaft to raise the o'e to the surface. The mines are accordingly very shallow; a depth of thirty feet is considered encimous, and most of the mines are for this reason abandoned. The workmen, in Father Adam's costume sit down on the hard ground, and a tallow candle stuck in the rock above gives light to their work. Arrangements for pumping out the subterranean water have been unknown till recently. Mr. Scheffer was the first to establish pumps, in order to work again a rich mine that had been abandon d. None of the miners is compable of telling how far he is below the ground, and in a word, the whole work is carried on pretty much after the fishion of the moles. As some of the mines are five or six miles from Dipito, the ore is carried there on mule-back to the Ingenio, or grinding mill This is a curious affair. It has a horizontal wheel about 15 or 20 feet from the ground. Across the vertical axle of this wheel are two beams each some 25 feet. two beams each some 35 feet long forming a cross, and on the end of each is a stone weighing from 1,000 to 1,000 pounds, which, when the wheel is moving describes a circle, and so grinds the ore.— A little stream washes the ground ore as through a silver is extracted partiy in the well known way, by fire. The poorer ores are worked of er the o o Spanish fashion on the patio. This is a large space covered with thick planks laid close together. On this the ore is deposited in heaps of 1,500 to 2,600 pounds, mixed with salt and quickelver, and trodden with water; it is then exposed for one or two weeks to the sun, after which the same the smalg un is washed out, the quicksilver evaporated under a copper cover, and collected in the form of water upon the shell, and the silver which remains is purified in the refiner from a small quantity of copper it contains. This mode is quantity of copper it contains. This mode is about done d, as the expense of quick-silver is too great. Recently amalgamation has been tried with success after the ore has been roasted in an oven. It is then amalgamated with quicksilver in moving barrels, after which washing and puritying take place as in the patio. The mines of Diplito are rich, no doubt, and the locality most avorable for profitable maning. The river furnishes, through the whole year, a considerable water power, and fuel is supplied in abondance from the pine woods for the price of cutting it. Workmen can be had at the low race of twenty cents a day. Still it will be some time before the mines are in a flourishing state. The greatest drawback to a repid development is the bad state of the roads and the local state of the roads. bad state of the roads, and the immense difficulty of in porting good engines, which must be brought of in porting good engines, which must be brought on mute-back or by band. Another impediment is the difficulty of finding good, steady worken n, the Incients being the only ones that are employed. These fellows will never work as Ing as they have a cent to buy aguardiente. Often, instead of coming to work on Mone ay, they appear at the mine on Thursday. The only way to keep them at work is to advance them a few dollars, after which the proposetor of the mine has the right to bring the proprietor of the mine has the right to bring then by force to work, even if it be from the deathbed fa child. This is a Spanish law, and as the indians get a debt very easily, they remain in a This law dates from a short time after the con-quest of America, and is one of the many evils the Spaniards brought upon the country.

The ore in the mines of Dipilto and Maguelizo (another moving place, one day's journey distant) is mestly suppured of selver. Selver and antonony are found, sometimes silver with a little cop-per; seldem pure silver. The latter is more fre-quent in the mountain region, nearer to the lake aboves. There is a considerable mining place at Somete Grande about one day south from Dipul-to, another at Uigaipe, one day north-west from the little listimus of Tipitapa, between Lake Ni-caregua and Lake Managua. In the north-east-ern region are rich gold mass, no deubt less rich than in California, but yi-loing very satisfactory results There and in Honouras gold appears in lay slate, distributed in little lumps. Oa the Rio Guayspe, at Dusly, at Ma'agaloa are rich old mines. But on the rivers whose waters contain gold washing the climate is not very healthy. Red silver ore, black silver and the richest silverglance I ever saw are in South Honduras, and I shall refer to them in another article. From a geatlems n at Lesn, who left the mines a month after myselt, I have received some information as to their progress. The Chilian Con-ul at Leon, who began to work a silver usine at Magnetizo a short time before I lett, had made \$5,000 in six weeks. Mr. Painter, who worked a gold mine at Mategalpa, had died. His mine was bought by Dr. Sigur, in Granada. ARTIST.

YUCATAN.

A Trip into the Interior of Yucatan-Not in the Benten Track of Travelers. To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune

"You who have beheld the glory of Alp Arslan, repair to Marne, and you will behold it buried in the dust." And you who have pored over the history of Spanish power, wealth and magnificence, go to Mexico and see a people laboring under a chronic disease which no medicine can reach, and a Government in the last threes of dissolution. It is not my object at this time to dilate on the causes of this state of things, nor to discuss the political and moral state of that unhappy country; but to give a brief sketch of a trip into the interior of Yucatan, during the menths of January and February last, where, in the midst of so much sterility, I encountered a thriving American, a native of one of the towns bordering on the Hudson River; in fact, no other then the "roving American" who accompanied Stephens in his travels from Guatemala to Yucatan and is mentioned in his work. I had been in Can peachy about a month before I accidentally met him, and during that time I could not help remarking the rapid process of decay going on in that city for the last ten years. With a climate as fine as any in the world, and backed by a country susceptible of cultivation for agricultural purposes, all seems inert and lifeless, except early in the morning and just after sundown. In the middle of the day Campeachy seems like a huge campo santo, or graveyard, with now and then a ghost stealing from the door of a tomb. In the south-east corner of the city I counted six squares or blocks of buildings tenantless, and most of them in good condition, around which rank weeds were growing in wild luxuriance, and crowding against the huge walls, which seemed well calculated to fence in that subtle spirit of the marsh, malaria;

and yet Campeachy is far from being an unhealthy

On the Alameda outside of the walls, just as

the sun is setting, all is life and animation; and

the contrast is so striking that to a stranger it

seems like the dawn of the resurrection, and it literally is to most of the ladies, who have been

lounging in hammocks the greater part of the day. and now come to breathe the fresh atmosphere of the evening for an hour or two, and to be seen-The Alameda is a delightful promenade at this hour, being adorned with orange trees that are never without fruit, and from which an exhilarating aroma is exhaled. It was here, as I was indulging in a dreamy reverie, and contemp the beauty of the ladies, (for they are beautiful, that I encountered my old friend, and we soon made arrangements for a trip into the interior near the head-waters of the "Candelaris." on which river my friend's hacienda is situated. We sailed from there in a sloop belonging to my companion, and continued our course along the coast in a south-easterly direction, stopping for a day at the little town of Champotan, where the only objects worth observing are a huge church built shortly after the conquest, and a fort which no vessel of one hundred tens could come within two miles of, on accoun of the shoal water. The church was undergoing repairs, which if they succeed in completing, will be worth more than all the houses in the place; it is a massive stone building, such as the Spanish priests geterally grind out of the sweat and blood of the people. As it is customary for strangers to call on the Alcalde, we of course complied with the common usage, and presented ourselves before this august personage, and after going through the formalities of the occasion, were highly amused and instructed in listening to the old man, while he read a synopsis of the maritime laws of the vil lage, which he declared was his own composition and drawn from the most authentic sources. He read it with quite a poetical accent while his eyes seem, s to dilate behind his spectacles like an oracle of past ages. The elaborate document occuped about inrecclosely written sheets of foolscap and the commerce of this p et consists of the traffic of one canoe, and sometimes two, which touch here from Campeachy once a week. On leaving this place we proceeded about 70 miles, and extered the lake of Termines through Puerto Rial, and crossing the lake, found ourselves at the mouth of the Candelaria River. This spot is quite picture-que, being dotted over several lesgues with small green islands, on one of which stands a fish-erman's hut, and for the set the general aspect

looks as if it might have been "the same as on creation's more," and from the vast number of tropical birds which congregate here, future generations may expect to find snother Labor Island. We proceeded up the over a few leagues, and stopped at the rancho of one of the wealthy men of Yucatan, discreting ourselves on the way by shooting alligators, with which all the Mexican rivers abound. Some of them were of enormous size; and one in particular, who was basking in the sun on a fallen tree, had the prudence to retire b fore we came within gunshot, and left a family scattered about on the branches of the same tree numbering seventeen, all of which were from two to three feet long. If a dog attempt to cross the river by swimming, he is almost sure to fall a prey to these monsters, who lay concealed on the bottom. On landing at the ranche, we found the proprietor engaged in grindrance, we could be proprietly eagaged in that business in preference to cutting logs ood, as there can be nothing gained at the latter business at the ruling prices. Indeed, most of the proprietors of logswood estates are turning their attention to sug-r, and the consequence thus taris, that last year ten bundred thousand quintals less were somped from Yucatan than it one year six yours ago. I had been a squainter with the old gentleman some years, and he had frequently invited me to his place, but I had never before had an opportunity to visit it. He was pleased to see us, and seemed to take pleasure in showing us all the curosites of the place, one of which was a tiger killed by his son the day before, within a league of the place. The old before, within a league of the place. The old man remerked, perhaps they would not believe you in Campeachy if you tell them what large tigers we have here; accordingly he cut off one of the paws and presented it to me, saying, "Show them that"

His sugar mell was a rude concern, not alto-

gether unlike one of our old cider mills, being en-tirely of mud, and requiring four horses to turn it. He had, however, ordered another after the

patters of my frand's, which was English, and had also set his carposter to work in making a rice mill after the patters of one which my companion invented himself, and then had in successful operation. As it was rather slow progress in metring no the river with the sloop, we took two getting up the river with the sloop, we tock two accelerate cur strival at the "Hacienda Candel-aria." On the way we encountered the usual congregation of alligators, and witnessed a strugcon regation of aringstons, and witnessed a strug-gle between one and a noble buck, which was highly exciting. A four splashing near the shore in the water, among his h grass, first attracted our attent or, and baste ming toward the spot, we per-ceived at the distance of about one hundred yards from us an abigator, with nin jaws firmly fasten-ed on the throat of a deer, and as the teeth were only closed on the loose skin, he was endeavoring to drag his he ad under water and drown him, but the buck being a powerful one, resisted with all his energy; it was, however, of no avail, for in an a stant the alligator alt-red his tactics, and commenced threshing him on each side with his tail, the blows of which were tremendous, and repeated in rapic succession. At this moment, we came up to within two rocs of them, when the alligator uddends released his hold and disappeared under water, 'eaving his proy gasping out his less breath. The latter we taok possession of, and on examina-tion found two or his rive broken. The deer without doubt had came to the river to drink, and thus be came the victim of his watchful enemy. On arriving at the haciends, which contained twenty or thirty houses besides the manor house and church, all belonging to the estate, Mr. P. tool me to vew his rice mill, which was the wonder of the natives, as before he bought the estate rice was site gether cleaned by nind, a very slow and laborious process, which I had wire-sted before at a rancho. This hari-not contains uve or six square lengues ; besides, there is a logwood rancho and sugar plantation belonging to the estate, but situated further up the river; added to this he has a saw mill in successful operation. He has sixty or seventy men with their families in his service, and three oversers for the different branches of his business. Such is American en-terprise in the department of Yucatas. The moining after our arrival. I found thee horses at the door, saddled: one for myself and two for mizes who were to accompany me as guides on a deer hunt. Mr. P. was oney and could not join us, but as we were about starting, he ordered another horse to be led by one of the mozos, saying we might need it before we returned. I confess I could not understand it, but when we returned about ten o'clock in the mermung, it was quite apparent, as he bore on his back are deere, weighing about 700 pounds; we neight have shot a dozen, but I considered it murder to shoot any more. I never saw deer so plenty before; the savennes were full of them, and I found that we could get much nearer to them on harseback than on foot. The next morning we started for the mornes of agreements the Felland that Start d for the purpose of ascending the Falls of the Candelaria, as they are called; being nothing more than a succession of rapids, or a powerful cataract which extends twenty or thirty miles. There falls, as they are called, are tweaty in number, and vary in elevation from two to five in number, and vary in elevation from two to five feet, causing a tremendous current, against which none but a native of experience could make any headway. We were in a small cance worked by three men, and I was perfectly axtonished at the dextrity with which they selected the most convenient spot, and chose the decisive moment, to leap the cataract. When we had passed the first one, (I did not know at that time that there are any much I remarked to Mr. P. that I first one, (I did not know at that time that there were any mage) I remarked to Mr. P. that I was glad that we were safely over the falls. "Safe!" hereplied; "we have twenty-two more to ascend, and each one more formidable than the last!" "And you expect to arrive safe in this skiff!" I rejoined. "Certainly: I have done it a hundred times, without accident." Waile we were yet speaking, we came in sight of the next one, and in the midst of the rapide, on a point of rock, I observed a camee poised without any one in it. On inquiring of Mr. P. if that was considered a safe place for it, "Oh," said he, "they did not understand coming down the falls, as well as my men, and, I believe, had one man drowned." About mid-day, we arrived at the saw-mill, which is worked by one of these natural elevations.